

There are more spies, better spies, spies with a superhuman lack of fear, that are everywhere at work behind the lines in Europe these days. Wadsworth Camp tells about them in "Intelligence," in this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

was making a move for peace through Ambassador Gerard, then on his way home from Europe. He declined to give his source of information.

Mentioning of the names at all by Mr. Lawson was a tremendous surprise to the committee. They had confidently expected that he would again refuse to mention any names, or, at most, mention the name of Chairman Henry as the Congressman who had given the name of a Cabinet member to him.

They were ready for this. Mr. Henry was then to take the stand and blow Mr. Lawson's testimony to smithereens. But it did not work out that way at all. Mr. Henry took the stand, and made a dramatic and complete denial that he had ever mentioned a name to Mr. Lawson at all, but it was obviously using a 42-centimeter gun to kill a mosquito.

The most harmless thing in the entire testimony of Mr. Lawson was his reference to what this Congressman had told him.

His other allegations, particularly that with relation to the alleged combination between McAdoo, the Senator whose name begins with O, and Pliny Fisk, far overshadowed in importance the mere conversation between the Congressman and Mr. Lawson.

Sergeant-at-Arms Nearby

Due to a late train, Mr. Lawson did not arrive in Washington until the afternoon session of the committee. With an assistant sergeant-at-arms stationed at his elbow, it was made perfectly plain to the Boston financier that he would be clapped in jail if he did not answer questions satisfactorily.

Then there he begged that the committee would not force him to tell the names in public. He asked for an executive session, so that there would be no publicity, and he urged particularly that the names should not be mentioned because the men involved would thereby be tipped off, and would stop any evidence that otherwise might be raised.

The committee refused, however, and the reading of the formal questions he refused to answer last week was begun. Without further delay, after he had

been assured that he would be adjourned in contempt of the House if he did not answer, he proceeded to give the names without quibbling or evasion. Indeed, on several occasions, when Chairman Henry in his eagerness to get categorical answers overlooked the chief points of interest, he stated that he had not finished his answer, and gave names.

It was in this way that the actual broker who, Lawson says he was told, operated the alleged McAdoo-Senator-Fisk pool, was brought out. The chairman had been satisfied with the name of the banker who told Lawson—Archibald S. White.

Mrs. Archibald S. White is a friend of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. A picture of these two in a group of four in bathing suits was recently shown in a London illustrated weekly.

Lawson and Henry Pass Lie

Chairman Henry and Mr. Lawson very dramatically gave each other the lie over Mr. Lawson's statement that the name of a Cabinet member to him was Mr. Henry himself. Mr. Lawson testified that a member of Congress had mentioned this to him as an indication of the serious consequences which might flow from a leak investigation. He made it clear that the Congressman had no knowledge, but was just repeating a rumor, with a view to dissuading

him from continuing to press for an inquiry.

Mr. Henry took the stand, asked to be sworn, and then made a long statement, in which he denied that he had ever mentioned any name whatsoever to Mr. Lawson, or that the Boston financier had ever mentioned a name to him.

"Not during my three hours' conversation with Mr. Lawson did I mention the name of any Cabinet officer," earnestly said the chairman. "There is no truth in Mr. Lawson's statement to that effect. There is not one grain of truth in his statement that we agreed not to have an investigation because of the seriousness of the disclosures.

"I say on my oath that I gave him the name of no Cabinet officer, nor did I mention the name of any Senator or any other person.

"No names were mentioned at our conference on January 2. Mr. Lawson gave me no names and I gave no names to him. He gave me no facts, no information. His charges do not disturb me at all. He came and we talked. I asked him over and over again to give one name, and he declined. That is all there was to the case.

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The high note, aside from the sensationalism in the names themselves, of the whole hearing was the reply of Mr. Lawson to Henry's charge that Lawson had lied. For the first time since he had been on the stand he was in a state of high excitement. He rose from his chair and, with hand raised aloft, proclaimed that he had told the simple truth.

breakfast four times in the Hotel Biltmore in New York with Barney Baruch, but I knew that he was not doing anything wrong or unfair.

"Do you think he was, Lawson?" he asked.

"No," I said. "I have a right to think that he was innocent. Barney Baruch is a reputable chap. He knows Lansing, and what is more natural than for him to ask Secretary Lansing. 'Do you think that these rumors that the Street is full of are true?' 'But charges are printed in the press. We know all about it, and this committee knows all about it,' he insisted.

"Then I told your investigation—the investigation that will blow the lid off almost all the world. I do not have to ask any vindication here. You will vindicate me. Hold your investigation, and it will not be more than forty-eight hours before you will vindicate me to the world in this most astounding situation. I gave you names that shook the rafters, and there is no bigger name in this country to-day than Paul Warburg. I gave it to you. Investigate him."

The Chairman—Mr. Lawson—

Mr. Lawson—I am through.

Says He Had Information

The Chairman: "Then you say that you came down here on January 2, arriving here the first time for the purpose of having or trying to have an investigation ordered, and that after you reached here you got the best part of your information from the chairman of the Committee on Rules?"

Mr. Lawson: "I am not quibbling. I say nothing of the kind. I was loaded with information. I merely got from you, in a friendly, courteous way, a common sense and commonplace statement that I cannot understand why, at this late date, you deny. Could any man come here, as I am here, and put a statement of that kind in your chairman's mouth when it does not amount to anything? I am loaded with information. (Laughter.) Close your investigation and see whether I have made good."

The Chairman: "You say you will make good. You have mentioned a good deal about people's names, and you say that they shook the country to the rafters. Will you make good now?"

Mr. Lawson: "What is the use of

dealing? I have told you to send for Paul Warburg, this man that goes to the White House without permission from anybody. The President will vouch for him. Bring him here and ask him."

Lawson Pleads With Committee For Private Revelation of Names

A series of eight long interrogatories had been prepared by the committee and were read one after the other to witness Lawson, who listened intently. Each interrogatory gave in detail excerpts from his previous testimony, wherein, after much sparring, he had declined to give names in his first examination, preferring, as he said then, "to go to jail for life." The first interrogatory concerned the member of Congress who had mentioned to him the names of the Cabinet officer, the banker and the United States Senator mixed up in the leak affair.

"By direction of the committee," said Chairman Henry, amid breathless silence this afternoon, "I now ask you, Mr. Lawson, to name the member of Congress referred to by you in your statement."

Mr. Lawson: "Mr. Chairman, may I have a word before I answer that to the committee, short and to the point, and for the committee's information? It seems to me that you owe it to me to allow me to state a few things that I think are absolutely necessary for your information."

"I do not want to make explanations," Mr. Chairman. "I am going to answer your question. I am merely going to make one more appeal to the committee before I answer this question—very short. Surely, if you are just after the information, you may stop me any minute. I simply want to explain why I am going to answer the question as I do answer it."

Calls for Explanation

The Chairman: "Give your explanation."

Mr. Lawson: "I stated when the question was asked me that I had but one reason for refusing to answer, and I wish to restate those two reasons before refusing to answer. One is that when I give the information, you having no counsel and no one to issue papers at once and see the books and the guilty parties, that my giving the names will simply enable them to escape with their books."

"I did give you one name. I took the responsibility of calling up the Speaker and asking him at the same time he summoned me to summon Mr. Sabin. Mr. Sabin was summoned, and the chairman asked me my opinion of whether Mr. Sabin should be compelled to answer before I got through my testimony or not, and Mr. Sabin was brought before the committee, and he was allowed to go away without any question being asked or any books being shown, and Mr. Sabin, one of our principal sources of information, is gone."

"But the other reason, the more important of the two, was that I was told that this was serious—serious to the country and serious to Congress and serious to the Administration. And I now ask if I make the appeal to the committee if they will take it—the whole committee, the sub-committee or any member of the committee will take my names before I make a decision whether it is too serious to be given to the public."

Puts Onus on Committee

"That is all. If the committee decides to take the responsibility of having the names mentioned which I shall name, then I want it distinctly understood that it is up to the committee and not to me. But I plead with the committee to allow me to give the names, and then if the committee decides that I shall renege them, I will give them."

"But I think the committee should take them before they are made public. And my only reason for that opinion is that an earnest and conscientious Congressman explained to me the seriousness of the situation. I do not want to quibble; I do not want to refuse, but I say to you that I shall give them to you."

"I shall answer your question fully and in the way it is asked, because it is, in my opinion, no longer 'up to me' in the vernacular, to be made the 'goni' in the press and before your committee, or I will give it to Congress as a whole."

Chairman Henry—Mr. Lawson, the

only name that you are asked to give in reply to this question is the member of Congress. There are other questions to follow. You may answer the question.

Mr. Lawson—Chairman Henry is the Congressman I refer to.

The Chairman—That is your answer? Mr. Lawson—That is my answer to that first question.

The reply to the second interrogatory, also very long and including detailed excerpts from previous questions, was the same. Mr. Lawson said that had been given to him concerned, apparently, another member of the Cabinet.

Asked to Name Triumvirate

The third interrogatory concerned previous testimony, in which Lawson pictured a nameless Cabinet officer, a nameless banker and a nameless United States Senator as partners in a joint stock account which profited tremendously by selling short on advance information that the President was to write a peace note.

"I corroborated that, I had more than that. I had a reputable banker, a friend of the other banker, and a friend of mine, and I said, 'What do you know about it?' He said: 'You know the banker stated to me that he not only had this account and other, but had such absolute control of the Cabinet member that he could bring him from Washington to New York or him from New York to Washington at the day or night.' And he offered then and there to call him up at half-past 1 in the morning."

Chairman Henry to-day said: "I now ask you to give the name of the banker referred to."

Mr. Lawson—The banker who said he had been told by the banker that he could call up the Cabinet member?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Lawson: "Mr. Archibald S. White, of 11 Pine Street."

Interrogatory No. 4 referred to members of Congress who had appeared in the stock market within the knowledge of Mr. Lawson. He said that he could not remember any such name.

Mrs. Visconti's Letter

Interrogatory No. 5 led to the production of Mrs. Visconti's letter. There was five minutes of sparring between witness and chairman, the result of which was that Mr. Lawson made it appear that the letter and the information it contained were being dragged from him by force. He said that he was "without legal advice" and would have to take the orders of the chairman. He then read the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Lawson:

"If the name of the man who was the go-between in the present leak and the amount of money he gave of assistance to me, I can supply the name and the amount. He accepted and gave the name of at least one associate at the White House who participated in the haul."

The letter went on to offer to make an appointment.

Mr. Lawson—I will say that upon receiving this letter I sent for and by appointment had this lady come to my apartment with her attorney. I said that I regretted to take it, but she said if necessary I could use her letter if I was to the last ditch, and that she would stand by and go to the end in proving the information which she gave to me in the presence of her attorney. And now am I to give the information?"

The Chairman—Yes, give the information. Who signed the letter?

Mr. Lawson—Mrs. Ruth Thomson Visconti. (She appears in the city directory as a clerk living at 1721 Twenty-first Street, Washington, an apartment house.)

Mr. Lawson—Now proceed with the information to make your answer responsive to the interrogatory.

Mr. Lawson—She stated to me in substance that William W. Price, White House correspondent of "The Washington Star," had acted as go-between in the leak after between the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, and others, and that he had received \$5,000 cash for it, and that Mr. Tumulty had received a much larger sum.

ing to some of my people, and I have even forgotten which of my people. As to why I am forgetful about it, I can only say that I was so busy with the evidence and everything, which he would produce, and show these accounts, and that the accounts had a thousand shares of Steel short, and there were to be future interviews, and I refused to meet the man in the hustle and bustle of things, and I made a short cut.

"It happened that I was having a conference with Mr. White in regard to other matters, and I said to Mr. White: 'You and Fisk & Co. are very intimate and you and Pliny Fisk are friends, and you can corroborate such a thing as this before I go any further with it?'"

Verification from White

"And thereupon Mr. White made the statement to me that I gave you before, which I have given you now in connection with his name. I was not further with it. I was not further with the hunting up of the other man. So that I have given you all the names now; that is, the names I gave in the former question—Pliny Fisk, of Harvey Fisk & Sons; the Senator referred to as 'O'; and Mr. McAdoo, of Fisk & Co. These are all the names."

Mr. Lawson—Those are all the names. I think Barney & Co. too, were in that statement. I am not quite sure whether that is in that or another.

Chairman Henry, basing his question on a letter Mr. Lawson had written on January 12, in which he offered to give names, again brought out the name of Pliny Fisk. He then proceeded to the members of the Cabinet, calling each by name and asking: "Do you refer to so and so?"

"I never heard the name in that connection," was Mr. Lawson's reply to every one until the chairman came to the Secretary of the Treasury, when he said:

"I have already stated that I referred to Mr. McAdoo."

The chairman—Do you refer to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State?

Mr. Lawson—In that question, no.

The chairman—Do you in any question?

Mr. Lawson—Yes.

The chairman—You called his name into this controversy.

Denies Dragging in Lansing

Mr. Lawson—I did not call his name into it. In fact, I did not call it if you will allow me to keep from answering, Mr. Chairman.

The chairman—No, I am not willing for you to keep from answering. I want you to answer that question.

Mr. Lawson—I stated that a Congressman mentioned the name of a banker, a member of Congress and another great officer. Now, I will give the names that were given to me.

The chairman—Name the great banker.

Mr. Lawson—The banker was Mr. Bernard Baruch; the member of the Cabinet was Mr. Lansing. The member of Congress that stated it to me was Chairman Henry, of this committee.

The chairman—Do you mean to draw Mr. Lansing into this controversy on your own responsibility?

Mr. Lawson—No, I did not draw him. I did not under any circumstances draw Mr. Lansing in. I have held Mr. Lansing and the German Ambassador out of this until I am threatened with jail, until I have been labelled all over this country in the press as having no information, and being a bluffer and a four-flusher, and by one of your members, on the floor, that he did not know whether it was better to have me put in jail or a lunatic asylum. And I opened this hearing, begging you—I used the words 'I plead with the committee that you do not allow me to mention these names.' I will not have it thrown on me that I have.

Continuing to use Mr. Lawson's letter as a text, Mr. Henry demanded to know the name of the "big banking house" which had the business and the "member of the great official's family" and his partner who did the go-betweening.

Mr. Lawson—C. D. Barney & Co.

The chairman—Now, who is the member of the great official's family? Barney & Co. is where?

Mr. Lawson—Wall Street. They are a great house. Mr. Malcolm McAdoo.

The chairman—The member of a great official's family?

Mr. Lawson—Yes, a brother of Secretary McAdoo.

The chairman—And his partner who did the go-betweening?

Mr. Lawson—Stuart G. Gibboney.

The chairman—Where does he live?

Mr. Lawson—Well, he does business. Both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Gibboney have offices in the Grand Central Depot, in New York, and also at 145 Broadway and one other place. They have three different offices.

Chairman Henry then demanded the name of the "great public man who knew of the leak machinery."

Mr. Lawson—Mr. Paul Warburg.

The chairman—Who is he?

Mr. Lawson—He is the head, or one of the heads, of the Reserve Bank.

With the exception of Mr. Henry's reply to Lawson and Mr. Lawson's explanation and retort to Henry referred to in the foregoing this concluded today's hearing, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

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### GERMANS HURRY TROOPS TO ANCRE

Rush Reinforcements to Stem Expected British Attack on Serre

London, Jan. 15.—Minor operations were carried out by both sides on the West front yesterday and last night. Several surprise attacks by the French resulted in the capture of prisoners and material. British troops entered the enemy's lines east of Loos, inflicted many casualties, destroyed works and returned with prisoners.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne the Germans took the field, but were thrown back after a fierce combat, in which the French troops used hand grenades with deadly effect. Elsewhere the artillery bombardment was continued, with no sign of cessation.

Reports reaching here to-night say that the Germans are rushing reinforcements to those points on the West front which have developed weaknesses under the constant hammering of the Allied guns and the raids of French and British troops.

That Prince Rupprecht is expecting strong attempts by the British to capture positions north of the Ancre is indicated by the weekly routine of the Overseas News Agency's military critic. "It is probable the British will continue their efforts to capture Serre," he states. "German troops are maintaining themselves stubbornly in an exposed salient."

The efforts of the British to turn the German lines in this sector are termed a failure by this critic, who affirms that the enemy's attacks have cost him heavily and that the Germans still hold the town of Serre and the main position north of the Ancre.

### Italian Batteries Active

Rome, Jan. 15.—"On the Trentino front our batteries disturbed the Germans in the area between the Adige and the Astico," says to-day's official bulletin.

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War Office statement. "On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed increased activity against our positions east of Gorizia and on the Carni. Our batteries replied vigorously, directing their fire on the enemy's lines of communication."

### U. S. GRANT'S GRANDSON TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE

Algernon Sartoris Joins Foreign Legion and Is Training at Levalloisbonne

(By Cable to The Tribune)

Paris, Jan. 15.—Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Ulysses S. Grant, has enlisted in the Foreign Legion and is now training at Levalloisbonne.

Algernon Sartoris is the son of Nellie Grant Sartoris and nephew of General Frederick Dent Grant. He is forty-two years old. He saw active service in the Philippines, and rose from lieutenant to captain. In 1908 he was appointed, chiefly through the good offices of Theodore Roosevelt, secretary to the American legation in Manila. This post he relinquished after a year's service. He married in 1904, Miss Germaine Cecil Noydward, of Paris.

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Formerly \$95 to \$295—now \$50 to \$95

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### McAdoo, Fisk and Senator "O" Named as Leak Beneficiaries

As a further source of information Mr. Lawson read an editorial from "The Providence Journal" and news stories from "The Boston Transcript" and the Boston News Bureau. "The Boston Transcript" said that they knew one of the prominent houses in Wall Street that had sold \$500,000 shares of Steel and made over \$2,000,000 in connection with this, and then they reported the statement made at one of the prominent clubs by one of the members of the firm.

The chairman: "Give the name of the other banker in reply to that second question."

Mr. Lawson: "Mr. Pliny Fisk, of Harvey Fisk & Son. The Senator was not mentioned, only by a letter 'O.' I never heard the name. And the Cabinet member was Mr. McAdoo."

"In gathering this information I purposely kept away from certain people. Information came to me by a man com-

### OFFICIALS DENY LAWSON'S CHARGE

Continued from page 1

in my life, and I have no connection with any of the others Mr. Lawson named. I am a friend of Secretary McAdoo, and in the pre-convention campaign of 1912, before the Baltimore convention was associated with Mr. McAdoo and W. G. McCombs, then national Democratic chairman, in the town of Serre and the main position north of the Ancre.

"I am ready and perfectly willing to go to Washington and appear before the committee of investigation at any time. I have no connection with the Administration. The only possible cause I can conceive for my name being mentioned is because I am a friend of Mr. McAdoo, or possibly because I am counsel for the Controller of the currency in national bank receiverships in New York City."

### No Truth in Lawson's Testimony, Says Fisk

Pliny Fisk said last night at his home, 11 East Forty-fifth Street, that he had secured a report of the testimony and admissions given in Washington yesterday by Thomas W. Lawson.

"There is no truth," he added, "and no basis of truth in the statements reported to me. They appear to be the product of a disordered brain."

Archibald S. White, when informed that Lawson had mentioned him as one of the financiers who had given him information of the President's peace note, said:

"All I have to say is that I never made the statement credited to me, and I know nothing about the matter."

Asked if he knew that the House Rules Committee had ordered him subpoenaed, he replied that he had been told by his secretary of the Lawson testimony, but apart from that was unaware that he was in any way connected with the investigation.

J. O. Hays Cosgrave last night could not understand what Lawson was driving at, he asserted.

"I know nothing about the affair," he said, "and have nothing to say. If I am called to Washington I shall certainly go and answer whatever questions may be asked of me."

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